[Num. CXII.] 415

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, [Vol. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cimbles
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab ſoans ſpinning.
Jeans and tubians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velveets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7 8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Dutlanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Bobbin
Tapes
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childrens do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Legborn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſt coat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, brass & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the [illegible] lic by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has taken that large and commodious INN, oppoſite to John Lukens, Eſquire, Surveyor General, in Market ſtreet, near the corner of Seventh ſtreet, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horſe.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the public's humble ſervant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 2d, 1788.

N B. Perſons having buſineſs in the land office, may be aſſiſted in forwarding their buſineſs without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the ſhorteſt notice

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Waſhington county, on the Monongahela, two years laſt April, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 hands high, a natural pacer, branded on the near ſhoulder with a ſtirrup iron, as ſuppoſed, and is about 7 or 8 years old. She was advertiſed at the Mills in my neighbourhood, ſoon after ſhe came to my plantation, and could not be driven away. Came alſo laſt ſpring, a dark brown 2 year old FILLY, has a large ſtar in her forehead, and white hairs down her face, ſhe has been dogged & drove off ſeveral times, but ſtill returns. The owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY HEATH.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

By the Vice Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from a repreſentation made by ſome of the magiſtrates of Franklin county, that a certain William Nugent has been charged with felony, & other crimes, by a grand jury of the ſaid county; and that the ſaid William Nugent is now at large, and lurking about, to the terror and annoyance of the good people of the county. And whereas it is of great importance to the citizens of this commonwealth, that ſuch heinous offenders ſhould be brought to condign puniſhment. We have thought fit to offer, and do hereby offer, a public reward of Two Hunred Dollars to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, in the jail of any county within this commonwealth, to be paid on his conviction of the crime aforeſaid: And all judges, juſtices, ſheriffs and conſtables, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure the ſaid William Nugent, ſo that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, eſquire Vice Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ſeventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the thirteenth.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Atteſt.

Charles Biddle, Secretary.

††† William Nugent is about five feet ten inches high, 50 years of age, grey headed, a further deſcription is unneceſſary, as he well known in the back counties.

Waſhington, Auguſt 28, 1788

WHEREAS ſome malicious deſigning perſons have of late taken pains to propagate a report abroad, that the ſubſcriber is inſolvent. The effect in order to make a true experiment of the ſame, he requeſt all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him to come and make ſettlement, and receive their due according to contract; likewiſe thoſe are indebted with him, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances ſhortly by which means he flatters himſelf the public will be able more obviouſly to judge of his ſolventneſs.

ALEXANDER BEER.

N B. He continues to carry on the buſineſs of SADLER and CAP-MAKER, at his ſhop in Waſhington, where he will take in exchange for work, caſh, country linen, and cattle on foot.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM,

For February, 1788.

A MEMOIR on the Diſtillation of Perſimons,

By Mr. ISAAC BARTRAM.

THE American Philoſophical Society having propoſed at their meeting in November laſt, that a trial ſhould be made for drawing a ſpirit from the fermented juice of the perſimon, I was appointed to make the experiment.

The ſeaſon being then ſo far advanced, I apprehended it was too late; but being ſtill urged by the ſociety to make the eſſay, I purchaſed about half a buſhel of the fruit in the month of December, which was ſo much damaged by the froſt and rain, that I almoſt deſpaired of ſucceſs; the proper time for gathering it being in the month of October.

I however proceeded in the following manner:

I cauſed the perſimons to be well waſhed, and put them in a five gallon keg, to which I added two gal-

lons of water, and about two penny worth of yeast, in order to promote a fermentation This being compleated, I committed the whole to the still, and drawed therefrom near half a gallon of proof spirit, of an agreeable flavour.

From the success of this experiment, I think it may be concluded, that the persimons may be rendered very beneficial to those who have many of them growing on their plantations, and that they are worthy of the public attention, as many advantages may be reaped from the cultivation of the trees; some of which I shall hint at in the course of this paper.

To those who would undertake to collect large quantities of this fruit for distillation, I would recommend the following process.

Let a number of empty hogsheads, in proportion to the quantity of fruit, be provided; take out one of the heads of each, and in the other let a hole be bored, at about four inches from the chimb, into which fix a plug, which may be occasionally taken out from the lower end, when the casks are fixed upon trussels, at a small distance from the ground. In these casks, over the holes lay a number of small sticks covered with straw, about two or three inches thick, to prevent the pulp from choaking them.

Your hogsheads being thus prepared, fill one of them half full with persimons, which have been well mashed; add water until it arise within one third of the top; then cover the cask with the head that had been taken out, and let it stand about nine days; by this time the pulpy or feculent part of the fruit will be separated by the act of fermentation: you are then to draw off the liquor, by the hole in the bottom of the hogshead, and put it in a tight cask closely bunged up, to prevent a second fermentation, whereby your liquor will become acid, and be rendered unfit for the still.

Having thus extracted the more vinous parts from the first hogshead, let as much water be added as before, which must be well stirred, and mixed with the pulp, thereby to procure the whole strength of the fruit.

A second hogshead is then to be charged half full of fruit, well mashed as the first, and instead of pure water, fill it two thirds full with the second extract of the first hogshead, leaving it to ferment, as before directed. This fermentation being perfected, draw off the liquor, and let it be bunged up close. The third hogshead is to be treated as the second, and in like manner every succeeding cask. After you have in this manner converted all your fruit into a fermented liquor, let it be kept at least one month before it is distilled, if it can be preserved without [illegible] becomes sour: for I have observed [illegible] are not equal in flavor to those which have been meliorated by age.

The persimon tree is of a quick growth, and yields great quantities of fruit in a few years after it is planted. The wood is hard, has a fine close grain, and may be applied to many mechanical purposes: it burns well, and its ashes contain a very large proportion of salts.

These trees grow spontaneously near all our tide water rivers, and succeed in almost any kind of soil. They thrive best when planted in an open place. I would therefore recommend, that they should be fixed at about ten yards apart, round the fields, by which means they would be no incumbrance, but contribute to the support of the fences, as they would serve for live posts. The leaves soon rot and become good manure, insomuch that it is remarkable that grass grows better under these trees, than any other.

Every farmer who has fifty acres of land, might plant three hundred trees round his fields; which being disposed as before directed, would be a great addition to the beauty of his farm.

Let us suppose that each full grown tree will produce two bushels of fruit upon an average (some I have seen bear thrice that quantity:) From a farm then of fifty acres, six hundred bushels of fruit might be gathered; and as from the foregoing experiment a bushel is found to yield a gallon of wholesome and very agreeable spirit, every farmer having that number of trees, might make six hundred gallons of liquor as good as rum.

The expences attending the process, we will suppose to amount to one half of the value of the liquor when distilled, which admitting to be worth but two shillings per gallon, will leave a profit of 30l. per annum; a sum equal to the interest of a farm that would cost five hundred pounds.

Were we to extend this calculation to what every fifty acres of cultivated land in this province only would produce, we should find that we might soon become independent of the West Indies, for the expensive article of rum, and thereby yearly save many thousand pounds to this colony.

A valuable gum exudes from this tree; for the collecting of which, the society established in London for promoting arts and manufactures, offered a premium of twenty pounds sterling for the greatest quantity, not less than fifty pounds weight, that should be collected from the persimon tree, in any of the British colonies in America, and imported from thence into the port of London, between the first of April 1762, and the first of April, 1763. And for the next greatest quantity, not less than twenty-five pounds weight, a premium of ten pounds sterling.

I have also been informed than an excellent beer is made of persimons in some of the southern provinces.

Hence it will appear, that the cultivation of the persimon tree is an object worthy the attention of our farmers, as it promises great profit to themselves, and a still greater advantage to the community in general.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS May 20.

FROM the alarms which have been given respecting the measures which the King intended to adopt and announce this week, the Parliament was summoned to meet on Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning. At five o'clock, two officers of the police went to the houses of Monsr. de Freminville, and Monsr. Gollard [who had distinguished themselves with too much vehemence in some late debates] having orders to arrest them before they went to the palace. The doors of their houses not being open at so early an hour, they had each of them notice sufficient to make their escape, which they did, and took refuge in the palace as a place of sanctuary; here they were soon joined by the peers and the other members. A deputation was immediately despatched to Versailles to his Majestty, but they were refused admittance. They returned, and the whole Parliament remained sitting. By this means a multitude of persons were assembled, the great hall, court yard, and all the avenues leading to the Great Chamber were filled, and a party of French and Swiss guards arrived. In the dusk of the evening all the doors and gates were shut and no person whatever permitted to go out until 8 o'clock next morning; the members, as well as persons assembled from curiosity to the number of some thousands, remaining all night, some luckly under cover of the exposed to the open air. About ten on Tuesday morning, Monsr. de Agout, Captain of the French guard demanded admittance into the Chamber by an order from the King. On entering, he, in his Majesty's name, asked for Monsr. de Freminville; nobody answered: he next addressed himself to several members to point out that gentleman; nobody knew him. At length in a solemn manner he applied to the first President, giving him to understand that if he did not assist in executing the King's order, he must arrest him. Mont. de Freminville seeing no possibility of escaping and unwilling to involve others in his difficulties, presented himself to the officer, returned his thanks to the members for their fidelity in his cause, and retired under arrest. The same ceremony passed in regard to Monsr. Gollard, who was likewise arrested. The officer quitted the chamber with his two prisoners, giving the members to understand that as soon as he had conducted his prisoners to the Lieutenant of the police, he should return with 600 men to take possession of the palace itself. These unhappy gentlemen were, at one o'clock sent from Paris under the care of two officers of police, to be imprisoned at 100 leagues from the capital. Monsr. de Agout returned to the Palace, and at half an hour after two, the Parliament broke up, after having remained assembled above 30 hours.

July 1. Another action, severely disputed on both sides, has happened at Grenoble between the military and the people, the killed and wounded amounted by the shortest accounts to 3000. From Pau we learn, that on the last meeting of the parliament there, after having entered their usual protest against the late edicts, they retired, and surrendered the keys of the Palais to the commanding officer appointed to receive them. In the evening the populace arose, got possession of the Palais, and in the morning, at day-break, forced the magistrates from their beds, and conducted them in triumph to their ancient seat, where they continue to exercise the functions of parliament.

LONDON, May 30.

The emperor of Morocco is vigorously recruiting his cavalry with Christian slaves, and augmenting his fleet of rovers; one of which in February last took a rich Salle prize. He has signified his royal intention, in case of war with England, to lay a fresh tax upon the Jews.

When his Imperial majesty of Morocco declares war he has a "juego fo Cannas," which is a species of tournament somewhat like the Lud[illegible] Troiens of ancient Rome. He can bring about 100,000 horse and foot into the field; but they are by no means skilful in the science of war. His will is an absolute law, and all must obey it, mild or rigorous, constitutional or arbitrary.

A few weeks since, a violent affray happened in the 18th regiment, stationed at Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel which unfortunately terminated in a duel between major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the regiment at the time, and captain Delancy, an American gentleman belonging to the said corps.

When they met at the ground, captain Delancy made a most extraordinary declaration, viz. "That major Chapman might fire if he thought proper: but for his part, he was resolved not to discharge his pistol, until the muzzle of it touched the major's breast. To which the major replied, that he expected when he came there to decide their differences upon the point of honor, that it was to be with a gentleman, and not an assassin; at the same instant he threw away his pistol, and left the ground with his second.

His majesty was so much offended at the conduct of captain Delancy, that he commanded his name to be struck out of the army list for ever; and has likewise ordered that the major should be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer.

June 27. The declaration of war between Sweden and Russia has taken place.

July 2. Yesterday morning goods to the amount of 40,000l. were entered at the custom house for Virginia and Maryland.

By private letters from Paris we learn, that the conduct of the French ministry is to pass the ordeal impeachment.

We have just received certain advices from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of May, which confirm the accounts respecting the several armaments in the above sea. The Russian fleet had absolutely entered the Mediterranean. The Portuguese squadron, which had been cruising in the Streights, were anchored in Gibraltar road; and the Spanish armament from Cadiz, consisting of seven ships of the line, two frigates and a brigantine, had been also cruising some days in sight of the garrison, and then stood up the Mediterranean.

A Danish squadron (which is the more singular) also passed the rock a few days before our advices came away; and the squadrons of the Barbary powers, instead of assisting the said fleets, conformably to their promises given lately to the court of Spain (their new ally) were uniting with a view of attacking them and stopping their progress.

In the mean time the British squadron, under the command of commodore Cosby, were at Leghorn in a total state of inactivity, and too inconsiderable to give that consequence to the flag of Great Britain, which it so justly merits.

DUBLIN, May 18.

A correspondent on whose authority we can depend, finds a singular pleasure in recommending a remedy always at hand, for the extirpation of poison taken into the human body, or a bite of a mad dog. It is only common writing ink, which a short time since M. Tousaint Nivier, the king's physician at Versailles, discovered, that mixed with soap and water taken inwardly, or rubbed on the outward wound of the bite, did not, in any instance where tried, fail to effect a cure.

American Occurrences.

NEWBERN, [North Carolina] August 8.

Accounts from Ocracock bar mention, that that dangerous place was last week visited by a furious gale of wind, and that 20 vessels were lost. The particulars of this disastrous event, except the following distressful circumstance, have not yet reached us.

Mrs. and Dr. Barker, of Bath, had taken passage on board of a vessel for New England, intending a visit to their relations there. They had with them a young babe, the only fruit of their connubial amours, who, in the dreadful hour of impending danger, slept quietly in its parents cabin, until the doctor, fearing that it might be impossible to save it should the vessel founder or be cast on shore, desired his wife to bring it up --she did-- but scarce had she been a few minutes on deck, holding the lovely child in her lap, than the waves raging over the vessel, snatched away the dear babe from her arms, and wafted it "to those countries from whence no traveller returneth.

lons of water, and about two penny worth of yeast, in order to promote a fermentation This being compleated, I committed the whole to the ſtill, and drawed therefrom near half a gallon of proof ſpirit, of an agreeable flavour.

From the ſucceſs of this experiment, I think it may be concluded, that the perſimons may be rendered very beneficial to thoſe who have many of them growing on their plantations, and that they are worthy of the public attention, as many advantages may be reaped from the cultivation of the trees; ſome of which I ſhall hint at in the courſe of this paper.

To thoſe who would undertake to collect large quantities of this fruit for diſtillation, I would recommend the following proceſs.

Let a number of empty hogſheads, in proportion to the quantity of fruit, be provided; take out one of the heads of each, and in the other let a hole be bored, at about four inches from the chimb, into which fix a plug, which may be occaſionally taken out from the lower end, when the caſks are fixed upon truſſels, at a ſmall diſtance from the ground. In theſe caſks, over the holes lay a number of ſmall ſticks covered with ſtraw, about two or three inches thick, to prevent the pulp from choaking them.

Your hogſheads being thus prepared, fill one of them half full with perſimons, which have been well maſhed; add water until it ariſe within one third of the top; then cover the caſk with the head that had been taken out, and let it ſtand about nine days; by this time the pulpy or feculent part of the fruit will be ſeparated by the act of fermentation: you are then to draw off the liquor, by the hole in the bottom of the hogſhead, and put it in a tight caſk cloſely bunged up, to prevent a ſecond fermentation, whereby your liquor will become acid, and be rendered unfit for the ſtill.

Having thus extracted the more vinous parts from the firſt hogſhead, let as much water be added as before, which muſt be well ſtirred, and mixed with the pulp, thereby to procure the whole ſtrength of the fruit.

A ſecond hogſhead is then to be charged half full of fruit, well maſhed as the firſt, and inſtead of pure water, fill it two thirds full with the ſecond extract of the firſt hogſhead, leaving it to ferment, as before directed. This fermentation being perfected, draw off the liquor, and let it be bunged up cloſe. The third hogſhead is to be treated as the ſecond, and in like manner every ſucceeding caſk. After you have in this manner converted all your fruit into a fermented liquor, let it be kept at leaſt one month before it is diſtilled, if it can be preſerved without [becoming ſour:] for I have obſerved [ſpirits] are not equal in flavor to thoſe which have been meliorated by age.

The perſimon tree is of a quick growth, and yields great quantities of fruit in a few years after it is planted. The wood is hard, has a fine cloſe grain, and may be applied to many mechanical purpoſes: it burns well, and its aſhes contain a very large proportion of ſalts.

Theſe trees grow ſpontaneouſly near all our tide water rivers, and ſucceed in almoſt any kind of ſoil. They thrive beſt when planted in an open place. I would therefore recommend, that they ſhould be fixed at about ten yards apart, round the fields, by which means they would be no incumbrance, but contribute to the ſupport of the fences, as they would ſerve for live poſts. The leaves ſoon rot and become good manure, inſomuch that it is remarkable that graſs grows better under theſe trees, than any other.

Every farmer who has fifty acres of land, might plant three hundred trees round his fields; which being diſpoſed as before directed, would be a great addition to the beauty of his farm.

Let us ſuppoſe that each full grown tree will produce two buſhels of fruit upon an average (ſome I have ſeen bear thrice that quantity:) From a farm then of fifty acres, ſix hundred buſhels of fruit might be gathered; and as from the foregoing experiment a buſhel is found to yield a gallon of wholeſome and very agreeable ſpirit, every farmer having that number of trees, might make ſix hundred gallons of liquor as good as rum.

The expences attending the proceſs, we will ſuppoſe to amount to one half of the value of the liquor when diſtilled, which admitting to be worth but two ſhillings per gallon, will leave a profit of 30l. per annum; a ſum equal to the intereſt of a farm that would coſt five hundred pounds.

Were we to extend this calculation to what every fifty acres of cultivated land in this province only would produce, we ſhould find that we might ſoon become independent of the Weſt Indies, for the expenſive article of rum, and thereby yearly ſave many thouſand pounds to this colony.

A valuable gum exudes from this tree; for the collecting of which, the ſociety eſtabliſhed in London for promoting arts and manufactures, offered a premium of twenty pounds ſterling for the greateſt quantity, not leſs than fifty pounds weight, that ſhould be collected from the perſimon tree, in any of the Britiſh colonies in America, and imported from thence into the port of London, between the firſt of April 1762, and the firſt of April, 1763. And for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than twenty-five pounds weight, a premium of ten pounds ſterling.

I have alſo been informed than an excellent beer is made of perſimons in ſome of the ſouthern provinces.

Hence it will appear, that the cultivation of the perſimon tree is an object worthy the attention of our farmers, as it promiſes great profit to themſelves, and a ſtill greater advantage to the community in general.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS May 26.

FROM the alarms which have been given reſpecting the meaſures which the King intended to adopt and announce this week, the Parliament was ſummoned to meet on Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning. At five o'clock, two officers of the police went to the houſes of Monſ. de Freminville, and Monſ. Gollard [who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves with too much vehemence in ſome late debates] having orders to arreſt them before they went to the palace. The doors of their houſes not being open at ſo early an hour, they had each of them notice ſufficient to make their eſcape, which they did, and took refuge in the palace as a place of ſanctuary; here they were ſoon joined by the peers and the other members. A deputation was immediately deſpatched to Verſailles to his Majeſtty, but they were refuſed admittance. They returned, and the whole Parliament remained ſitting. By this means a multitude of perſons were aſſembled, the great hall, court yard, and all the avenues leading to the Great Chamber were filled, and a party of French and Swiſs guards arrived. In the duſk of the evening all the doors and gates were ſhut and no perſon whatever permitted to go out until 8 o'clock next morning; the members, as well as perſons aſſembled from curioſity to the number of ſome thouſands, remaining all night, ſome luckly under cover of the ſexpoſed to the open air. About ten on Tueſday morning, Monſ. de Agout, Captain of the French guard demanded admittance into the Chamber by an order from the King. On entering, he, in his Majeſty's name, aſked for Monſ. de Freminville; nobody anſwered: he next addreſſed himſelf to ſeveral members to point out that gentleman; nobody knew him. At length in a ſolemn manner he applied to the firſt Preſident, giving him to underſtand that if he did not aſſiſt in executing the King's order, he muſt arreſt him. Monſ. de Freminville ſeeing no poſſibility of eſcaping and unwilling to involve others in his difficulties, preſented himſelf to the officer, returned his thanks to the members for their fidelity to his cauſe, and retired under arreſt. The ſame ceremony paſſed in regard to Monſ. Gollard, who was likewiſe arreſted. The officer quitted the chamber with his two priſoners, giving the members to underſtand that as ſoon as he had conducted his priſoners to the Lieutenant of the police, he ſhould return with 600 men to take poſſeſſion of the palace itſelf. Theſe unhappy gentlemen were, at one o'clock ſent from Paris under the care of two officers of police, to be impriſoned at 100 leagues from the capital. Monſ. de Agout returned to the Palace, and at half an hour after two, the Parliament broke up, after having remained aſſembled above 30 hours.

July 1. Another action, ſeverely diſputed on both ſides, has happened at Grenoble between the military and the people, the killed and wounded amounted by the ſhorteſt accounts to 3000. From Pau we learn, that on the laſt meeting of the parliament there, after having entered their uſual proteſt againſt the late edicts, they retired, and ſurrendered the keys of the Palais to the commanding officer appointed to receive them. In the evening the populace aroſe, got poſſeſſion of the Palais, and in the morning, at day-break, forced the magiſtrates from their beds, and conducted them in triumph to their ancient ſeat, where they continue to exerciſe the functions of parliament.

LONDON, May 30.

The emperor of Morocco is vigorouſly recruiting his cavalry with Chriſtian ſlaves, and augmenting his fleet of rovers; one of which in February laſt took a rich Salle prize. He has ſignified his royal intention, in caſe of war with England, to lay a freſh tax upon the Jews.

When his Imperial majeſty of Morocco declares war he has a "fungo ſo Cannas," which is a ſpecies of tournament ſomewhat like the [illegible] of ancient Rome. He can bring about [illegible] horſe and foot into the field; but they [illegible] and ſkilful in the ſcience of war.. His will is an abſolute law, and all muſt obey it, mild or [illegible], conſtitutional or arbitrary.

A few weeks ſince, a violent affray happened in the 18th regiment, ſtationed at Gibraltar, which unfortunately terminated in a duel which unfortunately terminated in a duel between major Benjamin Chapman, the commanding officer of the [illegible] at the time, and captain Delancy, an [illegible] gentleman belonging to the ſaid corps.

When they met at the ground, captain Delancy made a moſt extraordinary declaration, viz. "That major Chapman might fire if he thought proper; but for his part, he was reſolved not to diſcharge his piſtol, until the muzzle of it touched the major's breaſt. To which the major replied, that he expected when he came there to decide their differences upon the point of honor, that it was to be with a gentleman, and not an aſſaſſin; at the ſame inſtant he threw away his piſtol, and left the ground with his ſecond.

His majeſty was ſo much offended at the conduct of captain Delancy, that he commanded his name to be ſtruck out of the army liſt for ever; and has likewiſe ordered that the major ſhould be reprimanded for accepting a challenge from an inferior officer.

June 27. The declaration of war between Sweden and Ruſſia has taken place.

July 2. Yeſterday morning goods to the amount of 40,000l. were entered at the cuſtom houſe for Virginia and Maryland.

By private letters from Paris we learn, that the conduct of the French miniſtry is to paſs the ordeal of impeachment.

We have juſt received certain advices from Gibraltar, dated the 29th of May, which confirm the accounts reſpecting the ſeveral armaments in the above ſea. The Ruſſian fleet had abſolutely entered the Mediterranean. The Portugueſe ſquadron, which had been cruiſing in the Streights, were anchored in Gibraltar road; and the Spaniſh armament from Cadiz, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, two frigates and a brigantine, had been alſo cruiſing ſome days in ſight of the garriſon, and then ſtood up the Mediterranean.

A Daniſh ſquadron (which is the more ſingular) alſo paſſed the rock a few days before our advices came away; and the ſquadrons of the Barbary powers, inſtead of aſſiſting the ſaid fleets, conformably to their promiſes given lately to the court of Spain (their new ally) were uniting with a view of attacking them and ſtopping their progreſs.

In the mean time the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of commodore Coſby, were at Leghorn in a total ſtate of inactivity, and too inconſiderable to give that conſequence to the flag of Great Britain, which it ſo juſtly merits.

DUBLIN, May 18.

A correſpondent on whoſe authority we can depend, finds a ſingular pleaſure in recommending a remedy always at hand, for the extirpation of poiſon taken into the human body, or a bite of a mad dog. It is only common writing ink, which a ſhort time ſince M. Touſaint Navier, the king's phyſician at Verſailles, diſcovered, that mixed with ſoap and water taken inwardly, or rubbed on the outward wound of the bite, did not, in any inſtance where tried, fail to effect a cure.

American Occurrences.

NEWBERN, [North Carolina] Auguſt 8.

Accounts from Ocracock bar mention, that that dangerous place was laſt week viſited by a furious gale of wind, and that 20 veſſels were loſt. The particulars of this diſaſtrous event, except the following diſtreſsful circumſtance, have not yet reached us.

Mrs. and Dr. Barker, of Bath, had taken paſſage on board of a veſſel for New England, intending a viſit to their relations there. They had with them a young babe, the only fruit of their connubial amours, who, in the dreadful hour of impending danger, ſlept quietly in its parents [illegible] until the doctor, fearing that it might be impoſſible to ſave it ſhould the veſſel founder or be caſt on ſhore, deſired his wife to bring it up --ſhe did-- but [illegible] had ſhe been a few minutes on deck, holding the lovely child in her lap, than the waves raging over the veſſel, ſnatched away the dear babe from [illegible] arms, and wafted it "to thoſe countries from [illegible] no traveller returneth.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Chiſel, July 14.

"A moſt violent war has juſt broke out between the people of Holſtein and the Cherokee and Chickamawgeo Indians. It is ſaid that he whites at different times this ſpring and ſummer, have loſt about 60 perſons, and the Indians have loſt 90; amongſt which are the Fool warrior, Old Taſſel, and Old Abraham, the hanging Maw's brother, who is principal chief of thoſe nations; and the following towns on the Teneſee, are evacuated and ſeveral of them were in flames before the Indians left them; Highwaſee, Chilhowa, Citico, Chota, Toca, Big Tallica, Big Iſland, Coyetch. Hoſtilities appear to be carried on by both parties with all the malice, horror, and implacable hatred imaginable; ſo God only knows where it will ſtop.

PETERSBURG, (Virginia) Auguſt 14.

We learn from North Carolina, that the convention of that ſtate have not abſolutely rejected the new conſtitution but have propoſed a bill of rights, and amendments to the moſt exceptionable and ambiguous parts of the ſame, which they conceive ought to be laid before Congreſs and the ſtates, previous to the ratification of the new conſtitution on the part of the ſtate of North Carolina. The bill of rights and amendments are nearly the ſame as thoſe propoſed by this ſtate, except in two inſtances, which we are informed are local to North-Carolina; but this locality does not militate againſt the intereſt of any other ſtate. The new conſtitution was diſcuſſed, claule by clauſe in a committee of the whole convention, and the report of the committee was a bill of rights and amendments previous to the ratification, which was agreed to by the convention, by a majority of 108 - Yeas 184 - Nays 82. It was the opinion of the convention that the Congreſs will call a general convention to conſider the propoſed amendments; that the deliberations of that convention will be ſubmitted to the conventions in the ſeveral ſtates; and that their ſtate not having abſolutely rejected the conſtitution, will not be precluded from calling a convention to adopt it, ſhould they think proper ſo to do. They paſſed two recommendations to their legiſlature, the one, to make the moſt effectual and ſpeedy proviſion for the redemption of the paper money, now in circulation; the other, to lay an impoſt, for the uſe of the Congreſs, on goods imported into North Carolina, ſimilar to that which ſhall be laid by the new Congreſs, on goods imported into the adopting ſtates. Theſe two recommendations are alſo to be tranſmitted to Congreſs and the executives of the ſeveral ſtates.

On the opening of the convention, a motion was made by the oppoſition, to put the queſtion immediately, as it was ſuppoſed every member had made up his mind on the ſubject, and an immediate determination would ſave the ſtate great expence; this it is thought would have been carried, had not one of the principal ſupporters of the government, in a moſt animated and excellent ſpeech, proved the extreme impropriety of ſuch precipitancy in ſo important a buſineſs; upon which the motion was withdrawn.

Through the whole of the diſcuſſion of this ſubject we are informed, the convention ſhewed every diſpoſition to promote the intereſt of the union, and were determined to be actuated by no other motive than that which might tend to promote the general welfare but being previouſly inſtructed by their conſtituents, and perceiving exceptions in the new conſtitution, they thought themſelves juſtifiable in poſtponing the ultimate decision of the important queſtion, until it ſhould be re-conſidered by the ſeveral ſtates, and ſuch objections removed, as might be found accelary to the preſervation of the union.

NEW-PORT, [Rhode-Iſland] July 31.

The unconditional ratification of the federal conſtitution by New York, hath blaſted the laſt hopes of the antifederal junto of this ſtate, as they find themſelves reduced to this mortifying alternative, "adopt the conſtitution, and you may yet retain your ſovereignty; but if you reject it, your territory ſhall be partitioned among your neighbours."

Upon receiving the intereſting intelligence of the ratification of the new conſtitution by New-York, great demonſtrations of joy were manifeſted by our fellow citizens. The bell echoed the joyful tidings, and the colours diſplayed the triumph over anarchy; no town on the continent could be more unanimous in their ſentiments; none more unfeigned in their gratulations, as none had experienced in ſo great a degree the ſcourge of licentiouſneſs and fraud.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

Friday laſt arrived at Boſton the ſquadron of the naval armies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, under the command of the right honorable the marquis de Seneville. The ſquadron ſailed from Cape Francois the 1d of Auguſt, and conſiſts of ſeven ſail, viz. the Superbe, of 80 guns, [the admiral ſhip] l'Achilles, of 74 guns, commanded by the chevalier Macarty de Martegue, four frigate, from 32 to 36 guns and one 20 gun ſhip.

PHILADELPHIA. Auguſt 30

In the afternoon of Sunday the 17th inſtant, at the conſecration of Chriſt Church, in Tulpehocken, an excellent diſcourſe was delivered by Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, from Jerem. vii, 3, and the ſervice was concluded with a congratulatory addreſs to the people aſſembled, and in particular to the paſtor and congregation, by the Rev. Charles F. Wildman, of Reading, for their joint zeal in compleating a building raiſed for the moſt noble of all purpoſes, the promotion of the cauſe of the Chriſtian religion through the land.

On Monday morning divine ſervice was again performed, and an edifying ſermon was delivered from Eccleſ. v, 1, by the Rev Daniel Lehman, of Meſſillum, in Berks county.

Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of the people of this neighbourhood. They have exhibited in raiſing this Temple, which is 70 feet in length, and 55 in breadth, an intermixture of benevolence, induſtry and taſte, that is not ſurpaſſed on the continent. The execution of the work will bear the inſpection of critics in architecture, and as the building was at their own expence, it will ſtand a convincing monument to the world, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes of the community in general, the ſober, frugal and induſtrious German farmer had it in his power, out of that pittance with which he was bleſſed, to return a tribute of thanks, which we truſt will not be unacceptable to the Supreme Being, the Great Giver of Gifts.

Extract of a letter from France, June 12.

"It is very remarkable that amidſt all the ſchemes, confuſion, reſiſtance, and lettres de Cachet, the king of France yet retains the unimpaired love of his ſubjects. Every one reſts upon his candour and inclination to public welfare; every one laments that he is betrayed by perverſe adviſers; he is generally thought to be averſe to tyranny. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we take a retroſpective view of his conduct; when we ſee a young prince idolized by his people, uniting to an excellent heart every endowment nature could beſtow; ſtripping himſelf of the vain ſhew of grandeur and pomp, and ſedulouſly ſeeking in the ſcattered remnants of French proſperity, the means of reſtoring to that beautiful country her loſt grandeur, by reviving the inexhauſtible reſources which nature gave her in preference to almoſt every other part of the world."

A correſpondent queries, whether it would not be very adviſeable, in the preſent juncture of public affairs in Congreſs, to get rid of all their back lands at ſuch prices as they can obtain, while it is yet in their power?

That country, continues our correſpondent, cannot, from the nature of things, remain long ſubject to the old ſtates. Their intereſt, remote ſituation, and many other weighty and important conſiderations conſpire againſt it. If the navigation of the Miſſiſippi be ceded by the ſtates to Spain, this event will be facilitated. But an immediate ſale of all the weſtern lands, will diſcharge great part of the national debt, and ſtop an accumulating intereſt--and the ſooner the better.

If Congreſs were to devote ſome of their time to this important buſineſs, inſtead of waſting it in fruitleſs and trifling debates, where they are to meet, &c. they would render their country more ſervice for the expence they incur.

Pittſburgh, September 13,

From undoubted authority we are happy in aſſuring our readers, that the report which is circulated of the Indians that had come into the treaty leaving the Muſkingum in a very precipitate manner, is entirely falſe, no circumſtance whatever has happened which in the ſmalleſt degree could warrant ſuch a report.

Thurſday afternoon laſt marched into town, under the command of their reſpective officers, two companies of recruits, one of them from Connecticut, the other from New-Jerſey. They are completely regimented and equipped, and appear to be young healthy men.

We hear that the ſtate of Vermont intend ſending delegates to Congreſs, agreeably to the requeſt of that honorable body, and that they intend calling a convention to conſider the new conſtitution.

The waggons in which the Printer has a ſupply of paper, having been detained by the badneſs of the roads longer than was expected, he is obliged, this publication, to ſtrike off ſome on writing paper for his ſubſcribers.

From the Pennſylvania Mercury.

HE would deſerve well of mankind, who would remove the many obſtacles which prevent people from attending public worſhip on Sundays.

It is a fine day, and I muſt take a ride.

Yes---It is a very fine day, and I muſt order up the carriage, I think of dining at Cheſter.

It is generally the caſe with me, on Sundays I go out of town.

I ſhall dine to day with my friend Careleſs. We always dine together on Sundays.

I did not get up very early this morning

Really, I am ſo fatigued through the week, that I think lying a bed on Sunday morning refreſhes one.

I don't feel quite well to day, and think I had better ſtay at home.

In ſhort, what with engagements, illneſſes, and the fine weather, going to church becomes quite troubleſome.

And yet many would go, if they could get their hair dreſſed in time; get their letters written; if it was not too cold, or too hot, or too like for rain.

Many would go if the morning was not the beſt time for a ride; and then in the afternoon you know one is ſleepy or at dinner.

And in the evening a friend comes to take a cup of tea; or it's too warm, or too cold, or too fine weather not to take a walk in the ſtate houſe yard, or it is like for rain.

And thus Sunday is a day of difficulties, and by no means a day of eaſe and reſt.

ANECDOTE.

TWO witty clergymen in Ireland who had been claſſmates through the greater part of their ſtudies, and between whom the moſt cordial friendſhip always ſubſiſted, were brought together by a meeting of the ſynod. When the buſineſs of the day was over, their wonted chearfulneſs and familiarity returned. After the reciprocal relation of a number of occurrences: but ſays P. to M. the moſt unaccountable of all is the following. Laſt Sunday, when I was about half through my ſermon, a cow came and ſtood with her head in the church door, and ſet up ſuch a violent roaring, that all the congregation ſtared, many of them ſmiled, and I myſelf could hardly keep the thread of my diſcourſe. M. ſtopt him ſhort, and ſays, was it much matter of wonder to hear the cow roaring, when ſhe ſaw the calf in the pulpit making ſuch a noiſe?

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office, September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wedneſday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee Houſe* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT LOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the ſame.

The Purchaſe money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the laſt Emiſſion, or Certificates upon which Intereſt is by Law made payable at the ſtate treaſury, and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 90 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee Houſe aforeſaid, and alſo, in a few days, at the Printing Office in Pittſburgh.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that William Mann, late of Huntingdon township, county of Weſtmoreland, hath obtained a note of the ſubſcriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; ſaid note being given in reſtitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame until I receive a ſufficient title for the ſaid land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

September 2. 1788.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Cross-Keys, corner of Third and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has erected a large stable in Dock street, for the purpose of extending his business, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the best of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very lowest rates. For the information of all that chuse to favor him with their custom, he acquaints them that horses are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horses by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the house as reasonable as possible.

Westmoreland county, Rostrover township, July 11, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been these two years and better striving to take away my character, and that of some of my neighbours falsely and maliciously, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has sued me for a separate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly against my interest, by which means she is likely to destroy both her own living and mine, and is daily striving to enter into new suits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all persons whatever, not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

Two Dollars Reward.

LOST on Sunday the 10th inst. a Silk WATCH STRING, of a light cloth colour, mounted with steel ornaments, a cornelian seal set in gold, and a watch key; it has also the swivel to it belonging to a silver watch. It was lost betwixt Colonel Hayes and Elizabeth Town. The person who lost it crossed Youghiogany river at Budd's ferry. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive the above reward. August 22, 1788.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 20th, 1788.

Medicinal Springs,

In Washington County, ten miles from Pittsburgh and fifteen from the town of Washington

THE vast concourse of people that resort to those springs, not only for the benefit of attaining that desirable object health, but from motives of curiosity, and to ascertain the truth of several extraordinary cures that the waters have performed, having rendered it necessary that some kind of entertainment should be procured on the spot.

The subscribers, at the instance of several respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood, have undertaken to keep up a constant supply of all kinds of refreshment that the country will admit of, for the benefit of travellers, with a good assortment of wine, punch, beer cyder, with feed for horses, &c. Those gentlemen who favor them with their custom, may depend that good decorum and order will be kept up, and every attention possible paid to their commands. The place of entertainment was opened on Thursday last, the 28th instant, by

ANDREW WATSON,

W. H. BEAUMONT.

August 29, 1788.

Simon Fishbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER,

BUYS and sells on commission, bills of exchange on Europe and the West-Indies, bank stocks, stocks of the United States of America; such as the different denominations of public securities (called final settlement certificates) and the different emissions of paper money, emitted since July 1776, or such as bears any discount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on deposits sufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final settlement certificates, or public securities of the United States at their real value.

Keeps an office for the purchase and sale, barter and exchanging real estates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, so as to accommodate buyers and sellers. In some cases gives a very considerable credit on the sale of real estates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of instruments of writing.

Procures freight for vessels on a short notice, and hires vessels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact sums of shilling state money of the year 1781, or the emission of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennsylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as also certificates for the payment of lots in the reserved tracts of the state of Pennsylvania, on the most moderate terms of any, the different species of paper money and certificates exchanged for a small discount so as to accommodate strangers and others; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Maryland interest dollar money bought.

Country people living at a distance and coming to this city with quantities of their produce; such as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the highest prices, and conducted to the safe purchasers and true dealers for the ready disposal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or cash, on a reasonable commission.

The subscriber, by a punctual attention to the several duties which he undertakes, and a scrupulous regard to the interest of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of those who may from time to time have occasion for his services, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods stored, free of all charges, if sold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth street, five doors above Market street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, served as a private in his Britannic majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the East Indies, where he died in the year 1784, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Feither: at New York to Thomas Pope, esq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the West India islands, and the states of America, are desired to insert the above advertisement, and the charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Washington county, Nottingham township, near the old Virginia court house, on the Monongahela, a Bay MARE with a star and blaize in her face, some saddle marks, black mane and tail, a natural trotter, five or six years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN THATCER.

August 13, 1788

THE subscriber having contracted in April last with the supreme executive council of this state, for making that part of the road comprehended between colonel Aleman's on the east side of Sideling hill, to the west side of Rays hill, a good and sufficient road for waggons, &c. to travel, and it being agreed that the members of the house of assembly residing west of said hills, should review it and make report thereof, at their session in September next. The subscriber having completed it, requests that the gentlemen belonging to the house of Assembly will review it on their way down to their next session.

JOHN SKINNER.

August 6, 1788.

CASH

Given for good

GINSANG,

By W. J. Miller, at the Store of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in the new stone house, Second-street.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1788.

STRAYED from off the commons of Pittsburgh the beginning of July last, a Bay MARE about 4 years old, 14 hands and an half high, a long switch tail, and is creft fallen, trots and canters. Whoever will deliver her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward and reasonable charges.

N. B. She went off in company with a grey horse about 15 hands high, belonging to Samuel Sample, for taking him up he will also give Two Dollars Reward. August 23, 1788.

Pennsylvania, ss

By the Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by deposition taken according to law, it appears that several evil disposed persons have conspired to obstruct the execution of the laws in the county of Luzerne, and have violently seized and carried off the person of Timothy Pickering, esquire, an officer of government whom they still retain as a prisoner: And Whereas it is of great importance to the good people of this Commonwealth that such heinous offenders should be brought to condign punishment: We have thought it to offer and do hereby offer, a public reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for apprehending and securing John Jenkins, Three Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing John Hyde, and the sum of One Hundred Dollars for apprehending and securing each and every of the following named persons, viz. Daniel Earl, Benjamin Earl, ... Cady, Wilkes Jenkins, Joseph Dudley, Gideon Dudley, David Woodward, John Whitcomb, Timothy Kilburne, and Thomas Kinney, or for apprehending and securing any other persons who shall be convicted of aiding and assisting in taking off the said Timothy Pickering; the reward for apprehending and securing any of the above named persons will be paid on their being delivered to the Jail of the county of Northampton: And all judges, justices, sheriffs and constables are hereby strictly enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after, and to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend and secure the said offenders, so that they may be dealt with according to law.

Given in Council, under the hand of the Honorable Peter Muhlenberg, esquire Vice President, and the seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

PETER MUHLENBERG.

Attest.

Charles Biddle, Secretary.